VOL. 29.

The Story Teller.

A SIGNAL TRIUMPH.

Colonel John Marston's house was the largest and finest in town; his wife, a very intelligent and ardent abolitionist, and the residence the rendezvous of active abolitionists of both sexes. Among these, resident in the neighborhood, were a number of well-bred young gentlemen. Mrs. Marston's beautiful parlors, with her wonderful reading and conversation, were so attractive to these young gentlemen, that they not only attended her reading club, but dropped in often to sympathize with her in her sympathy for the slave. It was very delightful to help her sympathize with the poor negro.

All this time there was trouble brewing.

The colonel, nearly thirty years his wife's senior, a strong man and a successful manufacturer, was not an abolitionist, and saw no urgent occasion for the frequent coming of all the handsome young gentlemen of the neighborhood to help his wife sympathize men felt such a longing for the negro's liberty, the best place for them to operate was down south, and not in his parlors. I knew nothing of this, until one night during the baby's croup experiences, Mrs. Marston urged me stay an hour or two to watch the little one, and in one of those gushes of confidence, born of sick-room sympathies, she told me of the trouble. Colonel M. threatened to write the young men forbidding them the bouse. She was greatly distressed them the house. She was greatly distressed at the thought of a scandal. She particularly feared her father's indignation. He was fond of her, but she knew that he entertained very strict notions about the duties of a wife. If her husband should complain to him there would be trouble. If he should write to the young gentlemen there would be not only trouble, but no end of scandal. But she closed our conversation by saying:

"My husband is a proud, honorable man, and I trust will not take such a perilous step. If I had agreed to be kept under lock and key, I will pay the bond, but when Colonel M. urged me to marry him, I spoke earnestly of my deep interest in certain ideas, and of the social life which this interest was sure to involve. He only laughed and said he foresaw all the possibilities, and that so far as the young gentlemen were concerned, he should be delighted to see them as often as

"When I urged that he was a man of bu-siness, and without interest in the reforms which absorbed my very being, he said he had no doubt he should be converted to my ideas. In any event he should never be so tyranical and foolish as to interfere with me. After giving up my church, the church of my sainted mother, after giving up old Hannah, so dear, so dear to me since my mother's death, after giving up these and more in deference to my husband's the happy circle of dear mother's library. I have sacrificed pretty much everything to please my husband, and now after pleadhe does I shall go out of his house never to

All this and much more this young wife said, with compressed lips and pale face. I proposed to go to her husband and plead for her, as I would plead for my life. She neither consented nor objected. Appalled, I left her in silence, and going to Colonel M.'s counting room found him in a baa

"Colonel, I wish to speak with you about a matter which deeply concerns your future

If, as I suspect, you come from my wife, I shall decline any discussion of my domestic affairs. I am able, I think, to conduct my home without assistance." "Colonel, I shall not urge myself upon your attention, but knowing what I do, I

cannot refrain from saying that you are making a fatal mistake.

"My wife has sent you, I presume?" "I shall take no offence at anything you

may say to me, because I am dying to do what I may to save dear friends from a calamity. Mrs. Marston did not send me. She has not expressed the slightest wish that I should come to you. I proposed it, but she would not by word, nod or look, give her consent. I have never met a human being so dominated by any one purpose. It frightens me."
"And pray what is this awful purpose?"

"To abandon you forever if you interfere with her social liberty."

"And I suppose you approve of this; that

"Colonel Marston, this is hard to bear, but I will say that I have not advised her to take the step she threatens. I have had no occasion to give such advice. She merely announced it as her irrevocable purpose; she has not troubled herself to ask my

"If she had, no doubt you would have cheered her on."
"No; you mistake me. If she had asked

my opinion I should have begged her to consider long and well a step which might wreck her whole life. This much I should have felt to be my sacred duty, and in part because I was in your house as your family physician. If I had approved of her resoution, I should have come directly to you."

"Well, now you are here, what do you think of her conduct? I can't get into my house before midnight for the crowd of young men. The whole town is laughing at me. I have borne it as long as I will. My wife must soon see it as I do, and tell them to quit, and save me the scandal of ordering them off."

'I have no intention to argue this question, Colonel, though I must think you charge of insanity, she said: "That is precisely what I in regard to Mrs. M.'s relations with the young gentlemen. As a physician, visiting thority. Two perfectly sane women have more or less two hundred families, I am

sure to hear all such gossip, and I have not heard a breath of it. You are mistaken in regard to the scandal." "I can only say if people don't talk about it, they ought to."

The Colonel said nothing to the young men, but at length appealed to his wife's father. After a long interview in which the father not only did not defend his daughter, but fairly stormed at his son-in- lum. law for not using his authority more effectively, the father went staight at his daugh-

ter and opened the paternal batteries.

I learned about this when I called to see Mrs. M. professionally. I found her alone, weeping, very nervous and pale. In a low, moaning voice she described the scene with her father. I waited for her to ask my opinion and advice. At length it became evident that she intended to struggle alone.

The next morning Mrs. M. told me that she had arranged a meeting with her father for the evening of that day. Her husband would be present, and she desired me to attend, not to defend her, but to hear and remember. I learned some days later, that her husband protested against my presence, but finding his wife inflexible, had yielded. Never shall I forget the meeting. The little him." wife, pale and very quiet, lay on a sofa gazing at a picture which hung on the wall; his house it was a portrait of her mother. The husband, large and robust, read the evening paper, and we waited the coming of the father. At length the old gentleman entered, shook his son-in-law's hand, spoke to ward the hall, when the old gentleman said:

"Get out of my house the whole or you."

The father and myself began to back toward the hall, when the old gentleman said:

"My daughter, will you go? You shall a seat somewhat removed from us all, as if have a home with me. e felt his judicial importance.

Colonel M.'s statement, somewhat con
"No," said Mrs. M., with a clear, steady voice, "I shall stay in my own house, where he felt his judicial importance.

densed, with much that was painfully au- I belong." thoritative left out, was essentially the fol-

and if they come again will employ some one to horsewhip them. That is all there is of it, and if she thinks I am joking she will find out that I am not to be trifled with."

"I hope you have not spoken to any one about that conversation here two months ago. I became satisfied that my position was not sound."

The father turned to his daughter: "Well, Mary, what have you to say?"
"Nothing. If John is right I have nothing to say. It is my duty to obey, not to

"But," said the father, "you can say what you think of the facts. Has he directed that those young men shall not come here and have you refused to obey him?"

After a long and painful silence she father said, in a tone intended to be kind:

"Come my child, don't be foolish. me what you think of it. Remember your with the slave. He argued if these young sainted mother and do right. If she sees you now she is grieved at your anger and

"Yes, father, I am trying to recall mother to my side. I have been thinking of her for weeks, and since I have been lying here I have been looking at her beautiful face in that portrait. I am not angry and am not obstinate. If I knew what she would have me do in this trying manner of my life I me do in this trying moment of my life, I would do it with all my heart. I remember she used to say that you managed the business of your factory and she never interfered; that your authority at the factory was absolute, but not more so than hers in her house. I remember all this, and I

think unless in heaven she has lost her courage, she would say, if standing here:

"'My daughter you must never interfere in your husband's business, and you must not allow him to interfere in yours.' I am not perfectly sure about it, father, but I think it is just what she would say. At any rate, dear father, it is perfectly clear that before I can say a word about the dif-ferences of my husband and myself, I must know what my rights are. If I have any rights in the management of home, let them be defined, and then I shall be ready to say what I think of our differences.

"My daughter, you can't define a wife's rights. A home is a little kingdom ruled by love, and you can no more define the of a separation.' Then she threw herself rights of the queen who presides there, than on her knees at my very feet, and pleaded you can define the rights of the Sun who as I have never heard any other person pours his rays over all the garden, giving plead. I saw, at last, it was not anger or ob-

join his church. It cost me a long heart-ache, but at length I thought it better than a family quarrel, and so I left your seat in social liberty, I have warned him that if church, father, where I had sat from early childhood, and went with John. I was so true to my husband that I let you think that went of my own preference. Then my husband wished to get rid of dear old Hannah because she was not a French cook. To part with her was like parting with mother part with her was like parting with mother again. She seemed to be all the mother I had left. But after begging and weeping for weeks, I let her go, and have never told even you, dear father, why I turned her away. In many other things, important and precious to me, I have given way to my husband's wishes, or I should rather say to his commands, veiled under kindly forms of request. The last command is the occasion of this conversation. Cousin Tom and Jim and Charley Green and Fred. Hart used to visit us two or three times a week when mother was living. Our Reading Club meetings in dear mother's library are the sweetest memories of my life. mother was dying they continued to come and read in her bed-room. They came very often then. Since mother's death we have kept up the Reading Club, and they, when in town, have attended it, and have generally been here about once a week. Now John says people talk about his young wife's com-And John won't come home till midnight any night of the week because he says there is a crowd of young men here. In the last month they have been here three times, and have always left before ten o'clock. I have been looking over the history of my married life, and although I have not intended to say anything to-night of my resolves, at any rate not until you or John had defined a wife's rights, I might as well tell you what I have made up my mind

> "My daughter don't be rash." "No, father, I have been approaching this gentlemen off unless I ask them not to come. house never to enter it again. On next Sunday I shall go to my dear mother's church, and ask them to forgive me and take me back. I shall turn away our French cook and take back dear old Hannah at once. My brother's portrait and the picture of dear Aunt Mary, which I put away in the garret because they were not fine pictures, I bell being dear away have in our parker. I shall bring down and hang in our parlor a strange and touching sight. by the side of mother's portrait. In other

words, if I stay in this home I shall manage "Mary," angrily exclaimed her husband, "you are insane. I shall take measures to put you in an institution. You are down.

right crazy." The slight, pale wife lay perfectly still, and when her husband had finished his

"That is precisely what I supposed you would say if I should ever defy your aubeen taken from this town to insane asylums for saying they would not submit to their husband's authority. Nothing can save me unless my father and physician

may do it."
"I can only say," exclaimed the husband,
"that a woman who has called upon God to "that a woman who has called upon God to witness her yow of obedience, and then utuse to talk of it any more; they must give carolina? Some have answered one to For, as will be seen, it includes a great deal terly refuses to obey, is insane, and needs, it up. if any one on earth does, the care of an asy-

"Oh, John," said the father, "of course you don't mean to put her in an asylum. She is no more crazy than I am."

"You are all crazy if you think her conduct is right." The little wife, though paler than usual, was the quietest of us all.

The husband appealed to me for an opinion upon his wife's sanity. I said I had always thought her a very sensible woman, of discord and bitterness might be redeemed the average cost of the repairs on these veand that she was perfectly sane. Upon this to harmony and love if the wife could quiet- hicles is \$5 each. Is that too much or too he declared he had long suspected that I fa-

very quietly "I have chosen my physician, and he will remain my physician as long as I prefer

one has a right to interfere with my domestic affairs, but I am willing to show my wife's The next Sunday she rejoined her moth-

father that I exercise a husband's authority in justice and mercy. I have told my wife that the frequent visits of certain young that the frequent visits of certain young and the state of the property of th men at my house had become the subject of dead mother to the minds of her neighbors men at my house had become the subject of a disgraceful scandal and that it must be stopped.

"In our marriage my wife promised most solemnly to obey. But in this matter so vital to my happiness she utterly and obstivately refuses to chart. I have been it as in the sympton we will be said nother to the limited of her highlours and friends. The Colonel, in the meantime, made no sign, and Mrs. M. said nothing to me of her husband, and I began to wonder whether it was not all a dream, when one day Colonel M. asked me to call at his house in the evening. We sat in the same parlor. nately refuses to obey. I have borne it as in the evening. We sat in the same parlor, long as I can, and now I warn them off, and after some general chat the Colonel said:

"My dear husband, why don't you speak

frankly 'Well," said the man, "the fact is, my notions about a wife's place in a home were, I am afraid, just a little old fashioned."

wish to ask yours for that rudeness. Let it be forgotten. I was wrong and my wife was all right. There, Mary, will that do?" "Yes, my darling, that is very good,

very happy in the sunshine of his warm hospitality, the young men had no idea how long they had been walking over a volcano. I was very curious about Mr. M.'s conversion. Mrs. M. must have known it, but said nothing, and she was not the sort of person that one felt at liberty to question. year later Colonel M. and myself became very intimate and spent many hours in confidential chats. In one of these, I begged him to tell me how he was changed from grub a torrible lien to such a country and products over the finis and guilles and through the mud and slush he encounters in the public roads. Two mules by twelve, amounting to \$1,800,000 for one will haul four bales of cotton over a proper-

home I shall take into my hands. I shall invite any one I choose to visit here, go back to my own church, have my own cook again, and, in brief, take the entire man-agement of our home. You must choose between this and the disgrace and suffering pours his rays over all the garden, giving life and beauty to every plant and flower. It is not a court of law where rights can be defined in legal phrase, but a sphere in which love conquers and rules."

Is worth that fluen, and in contemplation of law is expended upon the highways, and, if so expended, is taken out of the productive power of the people of the State, and is therefore lost to other channels. I have seen the time when road hands summinter free with her again, and I never shall.

Is worth that fluen, and in contemplation of law is expended upon the highways, strength of law is expended, is taken out of the same field of action, and, personal time of law is expended upon the highways, others in the same field of action, and, personal time of law is expended upon the highways, others in the same field of action, and, personal time of law is expended upon the highways, others in the same field of action, and, personal time of law is expended upon the highways, of law is expended upon the highways, and, if so expended, is taken out of the same field of action, and, personal time of law is expended upon the highways, and if so expended, is taken out of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and, personal time of the same field of action, and personal time of the same field of action actions "Yes, father, that is very beautiful, and I up old Hannah, so dear, so dear to me since my mother's death, after giving up these and more in deference to my husband's wishes, he now demands that four young men, two of whom are my cousins, and all of whom have been my companions from early childhood, shall be foreidden one. Their society has always been dear to me, and still more dears since my mother's cleath. They are all that is left to me of the happy circle of dear mother's library. They are all that is left to me of the happy circle of dear mother's letter with her again, and I never shall. Immed as that of death. Still it is somewhat it is a legitly and a long the cost of an interview we have had with her cagain, and I never shall. Immed as that of death. Still it is somewhat it is a legitly and the crops, and I insist it is a legitly as a legitly the cost and my home has become all that is the only way. I won death on a gerilled swer worth a dollar a day to the erops, and I insist it is a legitly as a legitly that a legitly and the cost of an interview we have had with her cagain, and I never shall. Immed as that of death. Still it is somewhat it as legitly and the crops, and I insist it is a legitly as a legitly that the collection of an interview we have had with the crops, and I insist it is a legitly and the cost of an interview we have had with the crops, and I insist it is a legitly and the cycles. The control to construct to construct to construct to construct to construct to a day to the crops, and I insist it is a legitly and the cycles. The control to construct to construct to a legitly and the cycles and the cy men in this village who are not happy in their homes, because they try to divide home responsibilities with their wives. Not every wife is wise, I know, but the only way to secure her best service is to place every-

> and dignifies even a common person. I have just begun to learn how to live. As you know, I was married before, and I now believe that my first wife died of a sort of tyranny. I treated her kindly, but allowed her no liberty. She lived as a mere child; this is fatal, I am satisfied, to many persons. People with but a slight hold of life, die when they feel that there is no good reason for living. And those who have no liberty have no good reason to live. My present wife has taught me the most important lesson of my life. I thought it was necessary for me to look after all the expenditures, but I have found that leaving it with her, she manages admirably. I thought that in ev-

death, nearly twenty years later, hers was a delightful home, overflowing with gracious hospitality, a beautiful little kingdom with agentle queen ruling over all, and among her | ry or damage suffered from the same cause,

"Here, I am king; all shall obey me."
During her last year, when her two big
sons wentto their father with a request that they might attend a social gathering in a neighboring town, the father asked: "Have you spoken to your mother about

"Yes," said Master John, "we asked her this morning, and she says she is afraid that the company will not be good. But she don't know. How can she, lying there in don't know. How can she, lying there in the don't know. All the least fellows in the last the control of the said corporations have no souls, and work for the said said you will the least fellows in the last fellows in the last fellows in the said corporations have no souls, and work for the said said you will that head juries appear to act on this principle whenever they get an opportunity. A county is a corporation. It collects taxes for its support from the citizens, and in return guar-ing his absence from this country he is affectionately and cordially commended to the followship of our Presbytaren brother. The Presbytary of hope and you will the least fact that a nead you will the least fellowship of our Presbytary of the said souls and you will the least fact that the said corporations have no souls, and you can she should have a shear that the said corporations have no souls, and you can she shear the said souls are the said souls and you will the least fact that the said corporations have no souls, and you can she shear the said souls are the for two years. John says he will warn these | don't know. How can she, lying there in her chamber. All the best fellows in the shall not ask them to discontinue their county will be there. Please, father, let us The citizen is entitled to this protection, visits, and if John does I shall leave this go. I wouldn't miss going for a thousand and if he fails to get it the State gives him

not, but we will go to your mother."

When those two big, hot-blooded boys, supported by their father, approached the est the wrong by a criminal prosecution.

us about being tied to our mother's apron or it never would have enacted such a law strings. Please, mother, let us go. I will as the foregoing. never, never, ask you to go anywhere again, There is still an

if you will only let me go this time."

After the boys had exhausted themselves with pleading, the father sent them out, and wretchedly bad roads which might be mitisaid to his wife: "I wish you would let them go. I don't

believe there is any danger, and they are fairly wild about it. I wish you would change your mind, and say yes. "My darling" whispered the fainting lit-tle wife, "I can't bear any more now. My heart aches for the dear boys, but I cannot change my mind."

The father went out to the boys and tried

After Mrs. M.'s death, her husband told me of this scene with a deep solemnity which showed how completely he felt the absolute authority of the wife and mother fifty would be nearer the mark. However, parts of the world is, we should say, the in all that concerns the social life of her fam- I will adopt one to a hundred. This would ily. That scene in the sick chamber must have been watched with tender interest by the angels. It is not often they witness in this discordant world such a triumph of sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads are the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads are the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads are the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads are the sent state of the roads. In localities where the sent state of the roads are the road goodness over physical force.

ly, patiently, firmly take into her hands the little? If correct, they cost annually \$50,000. vored his wife's insurrection, and now he would say that my services would hereafter be dispensed with. The wife remarked be short and the victory full of blessing to hick would be increased to ten years and every member of the household.—Dio Lew- the annual repairs not more than \$2.50. I

Hons: The Colonel rose, and ordered me out of his house. The father exclaimed:
"Oh! John, you are going too far."
He flew at his father-in-law, exclaiming: "Get out of my house the whole of you."
The father and myself began to back to ward the hall, when the old gentleman said: "award the hall, when the old gentleman said: "So," said Mrs. M., with a clear, steady voice, "I shall stay in my own house, where I belong."

Hons: To A Colored Max.—Malachi grayson, a deserving colored citizen of this advoid be a saving of \$25,000 in cash annually in the matter of repairs, besides an ally in the matter of repairs, besides an of this rock of over-severity. What is more of the world as if they have been careful not to shut their in the county and State, he had won the rest of the cause of good government in the that comes out of the pockets of the people were a mere asylum or a ghetto for sailors of the cause of good government in the county and State, he had won the rest of the world as if the cents to send a letter anywhere to Boston, died suddenly last Sunday afternoon of the increase of the world is a tax therefore cents to send a letter anywhere the session and save the State by exhuming the cents to send a letter anywhere in Mexico of the rest of the world as if the cash that comes out of the pockets of the people were right conduct, and his bold, outspoken advocacy of the cause of good government in the county and state the state by exhuming the cents to send a letter anywhere in Mexico of the increase of the world as if the cash and the city to the States. It takes twenty-five contribute of the states of the world as if the cents to send a letter of the world as if the cents to send a letter of the world as if the cents to send a letter in Mexico of the names and establishing it along of the cause of the world as if the cents to send a letter in the state. State by exhuming the cents to send a letter of the world as if the cents to send it three cents to an elevent of the names and the city to the States. It take

OUR PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

THE COST OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF ROADS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

put the number of "exempts" at 4,000. We must next deduct all persons, in cities and towns. These we can get with reasonable accuracy from the Census of 1880, and amount then to about 130,000, and I shall have my estimates on the status of that year though not quite so gracious as you promised; but then you great awkward men can't do anything very well."

The reading club had taken on a fresh life. The same ratio of five to one, this would give us 26,000 voters in the cities and towns, and if my comparison is correct the same ratio of bridges, which is a tax upon property, and if my comparison is correct the same number of road workers with the 4,000 "experience of bridges, which is a tax upon property, and in the same ratio of bridges, which is a tax upon property, and in the same ratio of bridges, which is a tax upon property, and in the same ratio of the same ratio of five to one, this would be the most expensive nuisances that any people ever supported. But I have not overstated it. I have not included the annual tax we pay for the building and repair in which there occasionally appears an original composition in prose or verse from the opposition in prose or verse from the amounts above stated, they would be the most expensive nuisances that any people ever supported. But I have not overstated it. I have not included the annual tax we pay for the building and repair in the composition in prose or verse from the amounts above stated, they would be the most expensive nuisances that any people ever supported. But I have not overstated it. I have not included the annual tax we pay for the building and repair in the composition in prose or verse from the amount above stated, they would be the most expensive nuisances that any people ever supported. But I have not overstated it. I have not included the annual tax we pay for the building and repair in which there occasionally appears an original composition in prose or verse from the amount above stated, they would be the most expensive nuisances that any people ever supported. But I have not included the annual tax we pay for the building and repair in which there occasionally appears and inmatter of the same and inmatter of the same region of bridges. empts" we shall have 30,000 to deduct from 200,000, leaving 170,000 liable to road duty.

Let us put it at 150,000. These 150,000 men are required by law to work on the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads" "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads" "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads" "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads" "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads" "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads" "not less than three nor more than the public roads "not less than three nor more than the public roads" "not less than three nor more than the public roads" "not less than t twelve days" in each year. If they work the maximum number of days and their services should be valued at one dollar per day, and their the raise of the services and their family and products over the hills and gul-

tion as to the annual cost of public roads; that the people do this work when they can, perhaps, do nothing else, and is a con-tribution in kind to the public service and, is worth that much, and in contemplation will be necessary, as I think I can demonstrate further on.

This, however is not the only item of cost. Section 1,087 of the General Statutes proprovides that "Any person who shall reson or property through a defect in the rerecover in an action against the county the curred, such damages shall not be recovered by the person injured, if his load exceeded

the ordinary weight." The next section (1,088) provides, that, provided for in the foregoing section the county commissioners tender to the plaintiff refuse to accept the same, and does not recover upon subsequent trial a sum larger than the amount tendered the decrease of the amount tendered the decrease of the amount tendered the decrease of the same and does not recover upon subsequent trial a sum larger than the amount tendered the decrease of the same and does not recover upon subsequent trial a sum larger than the amount tendered the decrease of the same and does of the same and does not recover upon subsequent trial a sum larger than the amount tendered the decrease of the same and does erything she needed watching. It was a fendants shall recover costs and the plaintiff and often ill-used class. He has the support be entitled to the results of no verdict."

From this time to the hour of Mrs. M.'s death, nearly twenty years later, hers was a remaining of every vehicle beauty will pay for the like an interest in this too much neglected and often ill-used class. He has the support and esteem of all my foreign colleagues."

That is to say, if the county will pay for the like an interest in this too much neglected and often ill-used class. He has the support and esteem of all my foreign colleagues." larger than the amount tendered, the derepairs of every vehicle broken or injured by reason of a "defect in a highway, causeway or bridge," or for every personal injusubjects no one was more reverent than a certain large, positive man, who twenty years before had proudly declared:

the party injured shall not be entitled to recover, otherwise he will have that right. Suppose that provision should be put into execution, (and what is to prevent it except the forbearance of the public) what would be the annual cost to the people of this State? The fact that the public have rarely availed themselves of it is no proof that it will not

It it said corporations have no souls, and antees protection to person and property. dollars."
"Well, boys, I don't see why you may his remedy. A man commits an assault and battery upon another; the party assaulted has his remedy in a civil action for One man commits a devastavit upon the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, went to New Orproperty of another by doing, or omitting leans to take charge of the mission work liant but dangerous party, it must have been a strange and touching sight.

"Mother," said John, "all of the most respectable young men in the county will be there, and they will never stop laughing at the party of another by along, or offitting to do, something required by law, and the party injured recovers damages for the party injured recovers damages for the mission work connected with that gentleman's church. He had not been there long before some seamen, whom he had gathered around him, desired him to open for them a reading and writing room, where they could spend their or it pover would have engeted such a law writing room, where they could spend their or it pover would have engeted such a law writing room, where they could spend their

> There is still another matter of cost, in the gated and greatly reduced by good roads, course of the following 18 months these had

It is next to impossible to ascertain the ing took place. So that at the present time number of vehicles of all kinds and descrip- the institution embraces a chapel with actions used on the public highways in South commodations for 400 persons, a reading Carolina, but I have adopted the best meth- room, a home with sleeping room for 50, and od I can think of to approximate the num- a concert hall seating 800 persons. It is ber, and have submitted this question to a number of practical men. What is the proevery hundred, some one to fifty and others | besides the mere provision for holding relione to seventy-five. I should have answered one to every hundred, but a majority of the Bethel, indeed, as compared with the roads are rery bad they will not last A million homes in our country now full longer than three years. Let us suppose And a chap like a bobby shuttin the gate—
think this would be within bounds, if the five cents to send a letter from the States to s

Colonel M.'s statement, somewhat concerns, with much that was painfully authoritative left out, was essentially the formulative left out, was essentially the formulative left out, was essentially the full onterfore with my domestic ne has a right to interfore with my domestic flairs, but I am willing to show my wife's flairs, but I am willing to show my wife sate ment outint. The Lee Light the State has either to get three, they will charge, according to flow the flair the State has either the state has either the State has either the state has either out in uniform, escorted t

judicious outlay of much less money.

such a terrible lion to such a gentle lamb.

"I have often intended to tell you all about that," he said. "That night, after you and father left, my wife said to me:

"You have wronged me every day since we were married. I have done wrong in permitting it. From this hour all must be changed. Everything that concerns our large and the people of Liverpool, in return, will, we are will haul four bales of cotton over a properly located, well-graded and well-worked as four mules now get along with the same load. Apply this proportion to the internal commerce and transportation of this State, carried on by horse-power, and some idea may be formed of its extent.

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Nothing in the cost of the second of the surface of the second of the strength of the said.

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Nothing in the people of Liverpool, in return, will, we are will haul four bales of cotton over a properly located, well-graded and well-worked in the beauty of the said as readily as four mules now get along with the same load. Apply this proportion to the internal commerce and transportation of this State, carried on by horse-power, and some idea may be formed of its extent.

Nothing in the other European ports which he will have of the labor would be specified in the people of Liverpool, in return, will, we are will ha and no insignificant part. It might be saved by good roads. M. C. BUTLER. saved by good roads.

From the Liverpool Mercury, July 16. JACK ASHORE IN NEW ORLEANS.

commerce across the seas, we may neverthechange for the better. But the collection of no such sum or the half or the quarter of it room, a sailors' restaurant, and a sailors' will be necessary, as I think I can demon-place of amusement; and he is now traveling through the principal ports of the old before the pestilence appeared, and it is world with a view to pick up any new ideas rather through the growth of mutual repulworld with a view to pick up any new ideas that may help him in his work. On his way sion than through the heightening of a combination of the his circumstances, &c. He appeared very over in recognition of his labours among ceive bodily injury or damage in his per- the seamen of New Orleans, he was the guest of the steamship Yucatan, of the U. I. pair of a highway, causeway or bridge, may and P. C. Line, and in this city, he is the guest of Captain Robert Watson, who, he amount of damages fixed by the finding of a jury. If such defect in any road, bridge or causeway existed before such injury oc- from high officials both in the state and the risk. But that can hardly be the explanation of the matter, otherwise we might ex- to be a valuable man generally. of the President of the United States, for incount of the commendable nature of his to find in a healthy inhabitant of a plague-mission," given him such a letter of intro-stricken city, whose chance of death is prob-among them, but many fell into dissipated take an interest in this too much neglected commend him. Bishop Thompson writes, "Though not in our communion Dr. Witherspoon has always received the highest consideration from the Clergy of the American Church, and his high character, his development of the complete of the special work."

We wonder why this is, and suppose the reason to be that it is only a great risk in development of estimation with the great change of estimati devotion and success in his special work, las been such as to win the commendation in and encouragement of all Christian people in New Orleans." Bishop Galleher writes—"I all. It is the eager passion with which all people as a faithful and worthy servant of longed life that really unmans a nature our common Master, and ask for him all which would be steady enough in facing courtesy and kindness. He is doing a good certain death. Mingle a great fear with a work for the sailors." The Presbytery of vivid ray of hope and you will turn a head the fellowship of our Presbyteran brethren, death. The panic felt is really the panic of and of all Christians wherever his lot may tempestuous hope rather than the panic of be cast."

This being the man, we turn next to his work. Having passed through the War of extinguished the fear itself.—London Spec-Secession—in which, being a Southerner, he tator. naturally took the Southern side-Dr., then spare hours, near the river. With the assistance of a few friends this was accomplished, and the room thus established beviz.: the wear and tear of vehicles and the enormous expenditure of horse power.

to be four times enlarged and added to. In 1881 more land was bought, and more build-1881 more land was bought, and more buildhappy harmony with which it combines pathy of so Bohemian and volatile a class as our seamen. I never could stan

Them Sailors' Homes, for a man is a man, And a bell for dinner and a bell for tay, And a bell to sing and a bell to pray, And a bell for this and a bell for that, And a ben for this and a ben for that,
And "Wipe your feet upon the mat!"
And the rules hung up; and fined if you're late,
And a chap like a bobby shuttin' the gate—
It isn't raisonable, that it is'n:
They calls it a Home, I calls it a Prison.

In an enterprising go-ahead country time respond with relatives and friends. Twice is money. Time is money where the peo- in every week a concert, lecture, or mixed ple are active, industrious, vigilant, progressive. If time is money, what, vast sums are expended upon our public roads? entertainment is given, in which the sailors assist with their songs, choruses, and recitations, some of which are admirably renderone million, or was by the Census of 1880. In the ratio of five to one this would give 200,000 voters. Now the question is, are there as many persons liable to road duty as there are voters? The road age is from 16 to 50. The voting age is from 21 upwards? I should answer in the affirmative or your road and answer in the affirmative or your road and answer in the class from 21 upwards? I should answer in the class from 21 upwards? I affirmative or very nearly so, and if so the than an hour and a half would be required. seaman can live where no liquors are sold, "John, dear, why don't you tell the doctor just what you have told me?"

"Well, well, the fact is my conduct was outrageous, and I deserved to be abandoned by the best wife in the world. I have asked her forgiveness a hundred times, and now wish to ask yours for that rudeness. Let it sions. At the present time, in addition to its other agencies for good, it has a little periodical entitled *The Seaman*, but more pen of some lively tar with literary proclivities. Whether Dr. Witherspoon will pick up any new ideas which will enable him

> he expresses himself as being very much pleased with what he has been shown here, and grateful for the courtesy which has on all hands been extended to him; and the

still further to develop and improve his institution remains to be seen. In any case

dying as one of a crowd seems to be more terrible to a man than simply dying his own individual death. Unquestionably there seems to be no kind of death more dreaded

by men than death either from sudden catastrophies—like that of the Ring Theatre at Vienna and that on the Clyde, for instance—or from pestilence. No doubt it is perfectly true that death cannot be shared therefore, does not cost the amounts specified. I only adopt the measure of value established by the people themselves through their representatives. The labor ure can be shared; you cannot, in all probanor are there above one or two people in the world with whom most men would covet the sense of companionship in such a moment as that of death. Still it is somewhat a plague-stricken city there is always very

> mon sympathy that the influence of pestilence is chiefly felt. Perhaps it will be said that men do not fear death the more on account of the number dying around them, but only that that number makes evident the greatness of the church across the Atlantic. At the request | pect a much deeper terror in every man to | lines began to be built, and the business inwhom the doctors have frankly acknowlstance, the Secretary of State has, "on ac- edged that death is imminent, than we ought | tions. Most of the old operators are dead

much less active sympathy than there was

consumed with a terror which renders him absolutely unfit for the discharge of his duties. It seems certain that the selfish terror inspired by the sight of dying desire to commend him for all Christian the mind rushes into the alternative of pro-

fear. Extinguish the hope and the panic will often cease as completely as if you had

THE GOLDEN RULE IN THE FAMILY.-It is not one alone that should give kindly words of encouragements and praise, each should express their appreciation of any litle effort that has been put forth for their homes where the wife and mother made it any one year. only a home in name by her constant fret-

ting and fault-finding. if constantly withheld it leaves a stinging sense of injustice in the heart of the child.

ODD POSTAL CUSTOMS IN MEXICO.-In the city of Chihuahua, Mexico, it is a great take all they choose for themselves and on the coast, and would not care if it emtheir friends, and after the last fellow has braced parts of other States. The purchase looked it over at his leisure you can get is desired for colonization purposes. your chance at it, and so round, while it are about 17,000,000 acres of land in the grows more and more and beautifully less. whole State of South Carolina, and if this The postage rates are also peculiar. It costs wild land speculator from the realms of five cents to send a letter from the States to Great Britain is in dead earnest, and he can

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH LINE. The first telegraph line in this country was construced between Baltimore and Washington about the year 1845, under an appropriation made by Congress. Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the "Morse Alphabet," was superintendent of the line, Alfred Vail was assistant superintendent in Washington, Henry J. Rodgers was assistant superintendent at Baltimore, Lewis Zantzinger was operator at Washington, and Capt. Lewis A. Chasteau, who is now in Philadelphia, was operator at Baltimore. The line was copper wire, covered or wrapped with cotton. The instruments were all very large, the relay magnet being

kept in a box three feet long, which was always kept carefully locked, the assistant

superintendent keeping the key. No insu-

lators were known at that time but sealingwax, glass, oiled silk, and a very miserable preparation of asphaltum. The magnets that covered the horshoe iron were covered with sealing-wax, and there were no such thing as thumb-screws to connect two wires. All connections were made by glass tubes illed with mercury, and the operators in handling these, in case of thunder storm, held in their hands large pieces of oiled silk. The hours of service were from 3 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M, and from 5 to 6 P. M. The Congressmen would telegraph from Baltimore to the Washington hotels at which they had been stopping to know the amount of their bills. The answer was considered to be a wonderful test of the accuracy of the telegraph. In fact at first it was a little more than a plaything. The principal busi-ness consisted in sending the names of persons to Washington; the operator there would write it back, and the paper bearing the indentations would be handed to the party, together with a card upon which the Morse alphabet was printed. The experimentor was then expected to decipher the writing at his leisure. After the telegraph had proved successful between Baltimore and Washington, a company was then organized to operate a line between New York and Washington. A line was then constructed from Brooklyn to Coney Island, the object being to report the arrival of shipping. It was on this line that a cable was first used. Colt encased a wire in a lead pipe, and this was sunk in the East River, but it did not work very well. The anchors of vessels were constantly dragging it, and once, when the cable was hauled up by the anchor of a foreign vessel, the captain thought be had a prize, and pulled half of it aboard ship before he knew what it was. A line was next built from Boston to Hull, for the same object as the New York and Coney Island line. About that time Henry

having been reading clerk of the House of Representatives, came to Washington and we appointed a committee of two to ask for an increase of pay. Major French went to each operator and inquired minutely into much impressed by what he learned about Washington boarding-houses, and our pay was increased. We had resolved to strike that David Brooks was engaged, and proved creased until it reached its present propor-

D. O'Reilly took a contract to construct a

AMERICAN WHEAT PROSPECTS.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been making a tabulation from available statistics relative to the average amount of wheat consumed for food in the United States during the past five years, together with the average amount required for seed and average exports during that time. The figures show the average home consumption to have been 233,139,786 bushels per annum, and the amount required for seed 50,800,060 bushels, while the exports averaged 145,274,678 bushels, making the total average annual consumption of Amercan wheat during that period 429,214,529

bushels. The statistics for 1882 show that the total crop was about 404,000,000 bushels, of which 246,000,000 were consumed at home, upwards of which 51,000,000 were used for seed and 153,000,000 exported, leaving on hand a surplus of nearly 54,000,000 to make up defi-ciencies, if there be any, in the present year's crop. The department's estimates for the present year place the crop at about 435,000,000 bushels, which is a trifle over the average consumption of the past five years, although not equal to last year's consumption by 16,000,000. The year's production, however, taken in connection with the fifty million surplus carried over from last year, will amply suffice for all home requirements and an export demand as great comfort and happiness. We have seen as we have ever been called upon to fill in It will be impossible to predict prices for

the coming season until the condition of the How much more womanly would it be to European crop is more accurately known. aim to rule the hearts of her family by There is sure to be a large export demand, gentle tones and words of praise for deeds but whether it will be drawn from this well done, knowing that no chords are ever so strong and lasting as the chords of love. country at present or higher than present prices can only be determined when the Some parents are so afraid that a child will grow proud that they never praise him or commend his acts in any way. Of course there is a difference in the commend his acts in any way. there is a difference in the character of ing every nerve to so increase transportachildren, and a timid, sensitive child needs tion facilities in their Indian possessions as more praise than one who is more self-con- to make Indian wheat a formidable comfident; but we believe that judicious praise petitor with that of American for the Euis a powerful aid in the training and management of children. It is the high reward under the superiority of our methods of agement of children. It is the high reward of every successful struggle to do right, and cultivation and transportation for some years and is making heroic effort to get back the trade she has lost and it is possible No more beautiful sight can be imagined may succeed to some extent. The problem, than a home circle where father, mother, brothers and sisters, all seem to vie with parative expense. We have the wheat to each other in constant consideration for the happiness of all, and appreciation of each other's labors, trials and sacrifices. can supply the European demand.

WANTS A STATE.-D. W. Sexton, Esq., of Windsor, Ontario, has written to the Ag-